

built by the performers themselves. When weather was bad they retreated into a barn.

Nowadays every performance in the modern Ted Shawn Theater, designed exclusively for the dance by Joseph Franz, architect of the music shed at Tanglewood, is packed with aficionados who come from far and wide to view the dance stars of five continents.

Ted Shawn was the first American man dancer to make a world reputation. An inspiration for the idea which grew into what the New York Times has hailed as "one of our most important native cultural institutions" was Mr. Shawn's "crusade for the legitimacy of the dance as an honorable career for men."

SUCCESSFUL TOURS

Jacob's Pillow, named by biblically minded New Englanders for a huge, smooth stone on which the full moon's rays directly shone, was ideal for the experiment, partly because of its proximity to Tanglewood and the Berkshire Music Festival. Beautifully situated in the Berkshire hills near Lee, Mass., it comprised 150 acres of woodland with a big pre-Revolutionary house and spacious barns renovated for living quarters and studios.

The original men's group was composed for the most part of college star athlete, among whom was Barton Mumaw, who reappeared this summer in a nostalgic solo, "The Banner Bearer," from an early Shawn composition, "Olympiade." Ted Shawn and his men dancers successfully toured the United States, Canada, England, and Cuba for seven seasons—until the Selective Service Act siphoned off his performers.

The first mixed company at Jacob's Pillow derived from Denishawn, founded in Los Angeles in 1915 by Ted Shawn and his illustrious wife and partner, Ruth St. Denis, whose graduates, Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey, became the most famous dancers of their generation."

As audiences increased, the scope of performance became global. In the past three decades more than 1,000 different dancers and dance companies have appeared at Jacob's Pillow. More than 200 world premiers of choreographic works have been presented; and countless established or potential stars have made their American debuts there.

AUDIENCES ENCHANTED

Between festivals Ted Shawn and John Christian, now associate director of the Pillow, globe-trotted while scouting for new talent, inviting, and sometimes persuading fixed stars to take the great leap to give a new country the benefit of their scintillations.

Long before Kabuki came, the late Tei Ko, acclaimed as the greatest Japanese classical dancer of her time, enchanted Pillow audiences. Carmelita Marracel, the imitable, rarely seen Spanish dancer-choreographer, made brief exquisite appearances there. And the fantastically powerful Ernestis, American Indian from British Columbia, created a sensation.

In 1953 Mr. Shawn introduced the National Ballet of Canada, which never had toured beyond the Dominion; later the Ballets Canadiens de Montreal. In 1955 he imported 10 young Danes from the Royal Danish Ballet, then no more than a name in the United States, though now so firmly cemented in our affections through the guest appearances of their great premier danseur, Erik Bruhn.

The biggest enterprise he ever undertook, says Mr. Shawn, was to bring the Ballet Rambert, England's oldest company still in existence, to the United States in 1959. Pioneer Dame Marie Rambert, once with Diaghilev, discovered Antony Tudor, Sir Frederick Ashton, Hugh Lang, and a host of others.

Other firsts at the Pillow were the Swedish ballerina Birgit Akesson, the National Dancers of Ceylon, Toekila Alasa from Samoa, Herman Baldrich from Santiago, Chile, and

Balasaraswati, India's most reverent interpreter of the religious dance, Abhinaya.

The University of the Dance at Jacob's Pillow parallels the festival in time and achievement.

"The dance includes every way that people of all races in every period have moved rhythmically to express themselves," Mr. Shawn affirms. "Therefore a dancer who has studied only one form—classical ballet, for example—cannot be called a truly educated dance artist."

COLLEGE CREDITS OFFERED

At Jacob's Pillow under one institutional roof are three basic major dance courses: classic ballet, contemporary American (modern), and ethnic (racial, national, and folk). All pertinent auxiliary studies, including weekly lectures on dance appreciation, are taught by their leading exponents. College credits toward a bachelor of arts or master's degree may be obtained.

The performances at the dance festival constitute an education in themselves. Students are required to watch the dress rehearsal of each new program, in which the problems of music, costume, lighting, and stage management are worked out before their eyes.

The "crown jewel" of this 30th anniversary festival, declares Mr. Shawn, will be the 6-year-old Western Ballet of England (July 16 through 27). Their premiere will be "Le Carnaval," reproduced for them by Tamara Karsavina as it was when she and Nijinsky danced the lead roles for Diaghilev in the European premiere in 1910.

Another highlight will be "Les Etoiles du Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris," an all-star ensemble (Aug. 13 through 17).

From Paris, too, comes Bella Reine, an extraordinary mime réaliste, in characters after Toulouse-Lautrec.

Also in August come popular Pillow repeaters: Alvin Ailey's jazz drama company starring Carmen de Lavallade; and the prestigious ballet partners, Edward Villella and Violette Verdy.

The Ximenez-Vargas Ballet Español (first introduced to American audiences at Jacob's Pillow in 1958) brought the original dance crusade full circle. They opened the season with the world premiere of "Pinceladas: Homage to Ted Shawn," featuring a coruscating male cast of Spanish dancers.

Cuba and the Cold War

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD C. BRUCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1963

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRUCE].

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding me time, and I wish to join my colleague in extending thanks to the men on both sides of the aisle who have obviously worked long hours in preparing for this presentation this afternoon.

I think we all recognize and probably anticipate that any time you get close to touching paydirt the "babysitters of past error" are going to rise in wrath. Any time you get close to putting your finger on what has been wrong and to making firm recommendations about what should be done the cry will be

raised by those whom I choose to call the "babysitters of error" that you are urging the paths that will lead to war. I think you all anticipated this in advance and expected it.

The fact remains that those who have studied the pattern of Communist operation worldwide were most disturbed in a prior administration by some of the action or lack of action or misdirected action that laid the groundwork for Castro to take power in Cuba.

The time has come when we must have some of the type of operation we have had this afternoon, where men on both sides of the aisle are willing to clearly and forcefully come up with proposals as you gentlemen have done, and in addition to that are going to have to be willing to analyze without animosity between us the errors in the past. Certainly if we are going to propose programs that have any chance of being put into action it is essential that we understand why the failures took place before.

I think it is important as well to recognize that while I know the center of attraction this afternoon is based on Cuba, communism in Cuba is only an extension of a worldwide operation that has been going on for a long time, and I know there is not a person present this afternoon who is not aware of that.

The mere elimination of Castro from Cuba under any guise of an operation of agreement would be hardly satisfactory; and there have been rumblings here and there that there might be a possibility of Castro, perhaps, either removing himself or being removed. We can settle for nothing less than the elimination of a Communist dictatorship under any other name as well as Castro in Cuba.

One of the points which I thought was well made this afternoon was made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] who pointed out that to this day the United States has still to establish clearly the intent of winning the cold war. This, I think, is the key; and while we might have a temporary victory in an isolated spot, unless there is a coordinated program that brings together the divergent areas of policy aimed at establishing victory in the cold war, the entire survival of the free world is, indeed, in jeopardy.

I will say I view with apprehension certain aspects of policy when one of the most prominent spokesmen in the other body not once but twice will rise before the public and say, What would we do with victory once we achieved it? The essential ingredient that is necessary is a policy aimed at victory over a force that is composed of three basic elements. The Communist operation is not just military. It is first of all a faith. It is, secondly, flesh, and it is, third, force. Any policy that does not take into cognizance all these phases of communism is doomed to fail. Castro did not come to power in Cuba by force alone. He came to power primarily because he was a Communist and he utilized the faith of the Communists together with the flesh. The missionaries of communism throughout the world,

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This is a unique and stimulating undertaking. It is strictly a new idea—using a building at a major exposition for the purpose of going over to the offensive in the debate with creeping socialism.

The estimated \$2 million which it will cost, is being solicited frankly and openly from individuals and corporations who are sold on the advantages of a free market economy.

In the face of manifold failures of the left, it is time the forces of free enterprise stood up and crowed a little.

The theme of the exhibit will be the Ten Pillars of Economic Wisdom. These are the principles that make for growth, production, high living standards, and all the other desired ends—and do it in a climate of freedom, without Government domination.

Some 70 million people, 3.5 million of them foreigners, are expected to attend the fair. May many of them visit the hall—and leave it with a new and abiding realization of the wonders that free enterprise can accomplish, and the need for standing resolutely in its defense.

Equally thought provoking is the editorial on the stalemated peace in Korea which appeared in the July 25, 1963, issue of the Democratic Ledger, of Havre de Grace, Md. All Americans can take these comments of Editor Charles M. Moore to heart:

TEN YEARS AGO FIGHTING STOPPED

On June 25, 1950, when Communist hordes, Soviet-trained and equipped, swept south in an attempt to subjugate a newly liberated people, Korea was almost unknown to the average American. Today it is part of American history.

While the active phase of the war ended with the signing of an armistice in July 1953, no true peace was ever established. A peace treaty has not been signed. Disarmament has never been effected.

Saturday, July 27, 1963, marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice, the longest in the history of mankind.

The term armistice, "a temporary suspension of hostilities" cannot be applied to Korea. Although large-scale hostilities have ended, infractions of the terms of the agreement are still occurring. There are still casualties along the demilitarized zone.

After nearly a decade, we may ask, why are we still in Korea? Why should Americans be on the border in a country where the war ended 10 years ago? The answer is brief and to the point; because the war is not over. A truce has been signed but not a peace treaty.

The actions in southeast Asia, garner the headline, but Korea is still a "hot-spot." As long as the country remains divided, we will be there. This is not a commitment to war but a commitment to peace. As long as we show the world that this is where we stand—it is here where we draw the line—we can prevent other Koreas from happening.

A Union general once said, "War is hell." At times a truce can be the same.

Abuse of Civil Service Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 29, 1963

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the flagrant disregard of civil service laws in promoting and hiring unqualified Ne-

groes in preference to qualified white persons by many executive agencies should be a matter of grave concern to the Congress. The American Legion, Department of Mississippi, at its recent annual convention, adopted unanimously a resolution condemning these injustices.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the department of Mississippi's resolution on this subject. It follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON, MISS., JULY 14, 1963

Whereas the present administration of our Federal Government has ordered Federal agencies to, in so many words, ignore the civil service law in hiring additional personnel; and

Whereas this action on the part of the present administration appears to be in direct violation of the civil service law; and

Whereas this action is believed to be one of political expediency designed to influence more votes in the next presidential election for the present administration; and

Whereas this violation of the civil service law has and is resulting in disabled veterans, as well as other veterans, employed under civil service being bypassed on the civil service register in order to employ less qualified personnel: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Legion, Department of Mississippi, in convention assembled in Jackson, Miss., July 12-14, 1963, That we deplore such tactics as are being used by the present administration in order to gain votes and violate the law; and be it further

Resolved, That our Congressmen and Senators be called upon to demand an immediate investigation of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal agencies that are violating the civil service law.

FRANK N. CHAMBERS,
Department Adjutant.

What Harms Agriculture, Harms Allied Industries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1963

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, some city businessmen are becoming acutely aware of how important agriculture is to them—not only for the food they eat, but for their jobs, their economic survival.

The following is one of many letters I receive daily from outside my district. The bracero is important to others than farmers. There is someone in every congressional district who is dependent upon the reliable supply of supplemental farm labor in my district. The bracero is the only known feasible solution.

SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.,
July 3, 1963.

Congressman BURT L. TALCOTT,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TALCOTT: As important suppliers of shipping containers to California growers-shippers, we are deeply concerned over the failure of Congress to extend Public Law 78.

You may not understand why we, as a part of California industry are so concerned over a matter of direct concern to agriculture. Actually, our own survival and well

being is directly related to the economic health and vigor of our State's agriculture. Most of our production goes to shippers of fresh or processed fruits and vegetables. We recently erected a new plant in Sacramento, creating what we hope will be permanent jobs for many people in that area.

Being in daily contact with our agricultural friends, I am convinced that a sudden termination of their supply of braceros can only result in financial losses and a curtailment of production. This loss in production will directly affect our own business, as it surely will effect the business of all suppliers to our State's agriculture.

With five manufacturing plants in this State, we at Western Corrugated are deeply concerned. We can only urge with all sincerity that you do everything in your power to provide a means of gradual, rather than sudden elimination of Mexican workers. This may permit growers and shippers to adjust to the change over a period of 2 or 3 years with a minimum loss in production.

What harms our agriculture, harms our industry, and our State as well.

Very sincerely yours,
WESTERN CORRUGATED, INC.,
J. P. BLOUNT,
Manager, Agricultural Division.

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 30, 1963

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I acknowledge the 30th anniversary of the internationally famous Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival. This prominent festival is situated in the beautiful Berkshire Hills near Lee, Mass. It is certainly one of the great cultural events of this country and I am proud that it appears in the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.

The man responsible for this remarkable festival is the famous Ted Shawn. Mr. Shawn had performed a great service for American dancing through his introduction of famous foreign troupes to America and through his University of the Dance at Jacob's Pillow. He founded Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival 30 years ago and has directed it ever since. I would like to extend my congratulations to Mr. Shawn and wish him many more successful years at Jacob's Pillow.

It is therefore a great privilege for me to reproduce in the RECORD a very fine article by Kathleen Cannell, which appeared in the July 22 Christian Science Monitor. This article, in a very concise manner, gives many of the reasons why Jacob's Pillow has achieved such notable successes over the last 30 years.

THIRTY YEARS AT JACOB'S PILLOW
(By Kathleen Cannell)

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival—whose founder, director, and animator is Ted Shawn—is celebrating this summer its 30th anniversary. What has become during July and August the hub and Mecca of dancing in North America began in 1933 as tea-and-lecture demonstrations with 4 or 5 finished dances as a finale to an audience of 45.

As there were no lighting facilities, matinees were presented on an outdoor platform

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including those in the United States, sold a false line to non-Communists on the virtues of Castro. Castro used the faith and the flesh to reach a position where he could impose the force. Because we failed to combat the faith; because we failed to recognize the manipulation and the operation of the flesh, the force was allowed to gain a position where it could be imposed.

Again let me commend the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEAVER], and all of the rest of my colleagues who have spoken. May I commend them for their fine work this afternoon. Keep it up.

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July 30

was jealous of accomplishment in the company, that he wanted credit alone for major advances.

But Ford was not always wrong in the disputes that led to the ousting of some of his close associates. Certainly he was not wrong when he brought about the severance of Alex Y. Malcomson's association with the company.

Malcomson was a major figure in bringing Ford Motor Co. into existence, but while an officer and large shareholder in the company he invested heavily in another auto company that conceivably planned to compete with Ford. This was in 1908, when the company was but 3 years old.

Perhaps the break with James Couzens, another stalwart in the development of the company, resulted from a two-sided argument between the two. This came in 1915. Couzens explained his resignation at the

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Further, the railroad industry is not affected by section 8(b) (6) of the Taft-Hartley Act designed to prohibit feather-bedding. I believe that the same standards should be applied to the railroad industry in this connection as are given credence in other areas. This will cut down a good deal of stagnation in this area and ultimately help both the workers and the economy in general, in that as these people are retrained in accordance with either the first section of this bill or the Manpower Retraining Act, they will be able to find new and better job opportunities in our expanding economy.

The second proposal I am introducing today hits at the splitting of authority in the Houses of Congress themselves in trying to deal with the problem of industrywide bargaining and strikes. It would establish a joint congressional committee to study and report on problems relating to industrywide bargaining and industrywide strikes and lockouts.

The Congress has failed to take more than a fragmented look at this general area in the past because there has been no effective vehicle by which the entire problem could be surveyed. The House Committee on Education and Labor, the seemingly obvious body to deal with this problem shares its jurisdiction with the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Judiciary Committee. Each of these deals with its own peculiar bailiwick in this area, and a comprehensive approach is lacking. The same fragmentation takes place in the other body. With the increasingly interrelated nature of our economy, this lack of capacity on the part of the Congress to deal with these broad problems should be rectified.

The committee would consist of eight Members of each House of the Congress with the membership split equally between the majority and minority parties.

I sincerely hope that this will provide an atmosphere for intensive study of these problems that would be free from the pressure of partisan politics. This committee would have power to recommend legislation after its studies that would reflect reasoned and deliberate congressional thinking on the matter.

I believe that these measures which I am introducing today would not only provide a meaningful solution to the current railroad crisis, taking account of the needs of all the parties involved, but would also provide a mechanism by which the Congress could, in the future, deal comprehensively with these situations before they reach the stage when the danger to the Nation from inaction or unhurried action is acute.

CAB DECISION REMOVING NORTHEAST AIRLINES FROM THE NEW YORK-TO-FLORIDA ROUTE

(Mr. CLEVELAND (at the request of Mr. STAFFORD) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the Civil Aeronautics Board decision to remove Northeast Airlines from the New York-Florida route amounts to nothing less than corporate decapitation by governmental decree. It is one of the most unreasonable decisions to emerge from the bureaucratic wonderland in Washington. The CAB's action strikes a deathblow to Northeast by chopping off its most profitable run, and then offers to keep the headless, bleeding corpse alive, by gracious transfusions of governmental subsidies.

This decision is unwise in principle and practical effect. By leaving the eastern seaboard's major air routes in the possession of only two airlines, it is a clear step toward a Government-subsidized monopoly at the expense of the taxpayer and at the expense of New England.

In the CAB's decision there is a strong dissenting opinion by CAB's Vice Chairman Murphy and by Member Minetti. Their forceful dissent points out the need for at least three carriers in the growing New York-to-Florida eastern seaboard market as there are on all other major runs.

They said:

By once again entrusting it to two carriers, we are turning back the clock, downgrading the needs and convenience of the traveling public, and risking the loss of noticeable improvements of service resulting from Northeast's entry into the market.

The Wall Street Journal of today, in its lead editorial entitled "An Air of Monopoly," calls attention to the serious implications of this unwise decision. Because of the importance of this matter, this excellent editorial follows in its entirety:

AN AIR OF MONOPOLY

The case of Northeast Airlines is a dramatic reminder of the scope of Federal control of this industry. And the question arises if this control is not itself an important cause of the industry's present difficulties.

For some time the Civil Aeronautics Board has been accused of insisting on "excessive competition"—more carriers on given routes than demand warrants. Now it seems to be changing; it voted to remove Northeast from the New York-Florida route, leaving two carriers in one of the world's largest passenger markets and confining Northeast literally to that geographical area.

Whether this is good or bad policy, it is a death sentence for the company. Or rather, it would be except for one thing: The CAB generously offers to let its victim hang on through the device of Federal subsidy of its reduced operations.

At the same time the agency seems to be unfavorably disposed just now toward a more natural way of reducing "excessive" competition, the way of mergers. It recently rejected, without explanation, the proposed combination of Eastern and American.

Surely such policies and procedures pile anomaly atop anomaly—misjudging markets, then summarily evicting a carrier, then throwing it a sop of subsidy while frowning on a normal business solution. It is hard to believe that real competition would have done a worse job than all this bureaucratic control.

But even that, unedifying as it is, is not the whole of the matter. Part of the present competitive confusion stems from the CAB's record of inherent opposition to competition

of various kinds; it is almost as though it had been established to form an airlines cartel.

One thing it did after setting up shop a quarter-century ago was to restrict, quite drastically, entry into the industry, always a prime effort of monopolistic entities. The policy was supposedly a boon to the old established carriers, and perhaps for a time it was, as air travel expanded so greatly in the postwar years.

All along, however, the CAB has also followed a policy of discouraging price competition, another familiar attitude of monopolists. It is actually empowered to fix maximum and minimum rates in some cases, and it must approve all rates. The upshot is a pretty inflexible rate structure, which has led the carriers to engage in a frantic, and sometimes rather ridiculous, competition in services.

More importantly, it has made costs to the air traveler higher than they would otherwise be. In addition, it seems clearly to have aggravated the carriers' financial troubles. A notable instance is the introduction of jets. In the absence of real price competition, the lines felt compelled to race each other in putting these costly planes into service, and they very likely did so faster than their own and economic conditions justified.

These rigidities, inefficiencies and high costs are, again, what you would expect when Government creates a monopoly-oriented structure. Certainly the years of Government "protection" have not left the industry in a healthy state.

It is true that poor management has been a source of trouble in some cases. It is true that many in the industry wanted and welcomed the "status" of Government control. It is true that the CAB is circumscribed by the law of Congress which gave it birth.

But the answer to that is to change the law. For a guide, Congress might consider the conclusions reached in an authoritative article by Sam Peltzman in the New Individualist Review:

"If what we mean by 'public interest' here is the satisfaction of market demands, in all their variety, at lowest social costs, and, as part of this, the quick adaptability to changing market conditions, then our history indicates that this interest is best served by competition free of arbitrary interference by State power.

"We have not given free competition a chance in this industry. We might do worse than to try it."

CUBAN EXILES SAY CUBA HAS LONG-RANGE MISSILES

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. STAFFORD) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, continuous and mounting evidence that Cuba still has offensive weapons builds up with no inclination on the part of the administration to find out for sure. Many suggestions for reinstating low-level reconnaissance flights, for renewal of on-site inspection demands and other steps to determine what offensive weapons still exist in Cuba have been made by myself, other Members of the Congress and even the Stennis committee in its report indicated that only way to make sure what is still in Cuba is on-site inspections.

The Miami Herald polled the leaders of some 10 Cuban exile groups on this

question and came up with some interesting and alarming information—and the conclusion that Cuba has long-range missiles.

It would be safer for this Nation to insist on on-site inspections to determine the facts than to risk ignoring such authoritative sources as these exile leaders—and the Stennis committee. We made the mistake of misjudging the Russian activities before—we cannot afford to make the same mistake twice.

The article from the Miami Herald of recent date follows:

CUBA HAS LONG-RANGE MISSILES, EXILES SAY
(By Al Burt)

Almost every Cuban exile leader in this area believes Cuba still has long-range missiles—despite U.S. intelligence reports which say this is not true.

A poll of 10 top figures among the exiles revealed only 2 who said they doubted missiles capable of reaching the United States were on the island.

"Insofar as we can be sure, there are no long-range missiles in Cuba," a U.S. official said. "This position cannot be 100-percent foolproof, but the weight of the evidence is to the contrary.

"You must remember that the Cubans have surface-to-air (antiaircraft) missiles, and cruise missiles (40-mile range) and that it would be easy for an untrained person to mistake these for medium or intermediate range missiles."

The United States feels it has adequate means of making these determinations—in addition to its reconnaissance flights—and that it can be confident that as of now Cuba has no capability for delivering strategic missiles.

"With Russian help, the Cubans have improved their defense for an air or naval attack with the short-range missiles, and this activity has caused a fresh stir of exile reports about strategic weapons," an official said.

The official also pointed out that the exiles are dedicated to a campaign of propaganda which would result in more U.S. action against Cuba, and that such a dedication sometimes colors their reports.

But despite this U.S. assessment, the 10 exiles polled by the Herald said the long-range missiles are on the island, that at least 22,000 Soviets are in Cuba, and there is a probability that nuclear warheads for the missiles exist.

These are the 10, and the positions they expressed, based on their own sources:

Cuban student directorate: At least 22,000 Soviets; at least 44 long-range missiles hidden on the island; an indication without proof that there are nuclear warheads.

Alpha 66, second national front of the Escambray, and people's revolutionary movement: "Many troops but we cannot be precise about the number"; thinks the missiles exist but has no proof; suspect nuclear warheads may be present at Sancti Spiritus.

Unidad revolucionaria: Estimate 30,000 Soviets; evidence of great activity in caves in central Cuba and along coast and believe it is "very much possible" these contain missiles; no evidence of nuclear warheads.

Commandos L: Decline give specific number of Soviets; reliable sources indicate missiles may be in Portales de Cortina in Pinar del Rio Province; no information on nuclear warheads.

Dr. Salvador Lew, reputable Cuban newsmen: More than 30,000 Soviets; definitely long-range missiles and have proof of 6 at Rancho Luna near Cienfuegos held there in underground platforms; nuclear warheads stored in Punta de Mulas near Banos, Cuba.

Luis Conte Aguero, of Christian anti-Communist front: More than 40,000 Soviets (he

claims 9,000 entered Cuba in May alone); definitely long-range missiles near Havana and along northern coast; believe nuclear warheads and expect to have proof soon.

Carlos Zarraga, of Cuba Libre: 20,000 to 25,000 Soviets; know of long-range missiles in Las Villas Province at farm called Valle Blanco, about 11 miles from Manicaragua; no proof of nuclear warheads but suspect some in hands of Russians.

Manolo Quiza, commando leader: 20,000 to 25,000 Soviets; doubts existence of long-range missiles; have reports of possible nuclear warheads in caves near Matanzas.

Cuban Revolutionary Council: 20,000 Soviets; long-range missiles in caves but has no locations to offer; believes nuclear warheads but has no proof.

AAA, headed by Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arango: 25,000 Soviets; believe U.S. intelligence knows whether missiles exist; believe United States knows whether there are nuclear warheads.

A HIGH PRICE FOR SALVE

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. STAFFORD) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, prior to the payment of indemnity by the United States to Castro for the Bay of Pigs invasion—better known as the ransoming of Cuban prisoners—I expressed my opposition.

Now that the ransom deal has been completed and the final ransom ship has been unloaded, I am hopeful the administration and the American people will take a closer look into that blackmail deal which saw, for the first time in the history of this country, a bearded dictator on a small island pull the beard of Uncle Sam while the world looked on in shock and horror.

The United States was humiliated in the eyes of the world by its weakness in giving into Communist Castro.

For these reasons, I opposed the deal—and still do.

The time has now come to face the real question. When will this administration do something about freeing all of the people of Cuba? The ransom deal, evidencing weakness rather than strength on our part, has failed to free Cuba or to make medicines available to Cubans. It has lowered our prestige in the eyes of the world. It has not stopped the spread of communism in this hemisphere.

All it accomplished was filling the medicine chests and pantries of the Russians and Chinese who, it is reliably reported, wound up with the bulk of the medicine and food in payment for weapons. An excellent editorial on this subject appeared in the July 1, 1963, issue of the Tampa Tribune:

A HIGH PRICE FOR SALVE

The SS *Maximus* sailed into Havana last week bearing a cargo of food and medical supplies, bringing to a close one of the most shameful incidents in U.S. history.

The ship, of course, was taking to Cuba the last payment in a monstrous ransom deal which saw the United States pay Fidel Castro \$53 million in foods and medicines plus \$2 million in cash, for the lives of 1,113 Cuban rebels captured in the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, which this country instigated then failed to support.

So immense was the payment that since last December when the prisoners were released, 9 ships and 36 planes have been employed to haul the 42,710 tons of supplies to Cuba.

The size of the payment, however, does not compare with the size of the humiliation the United States has sustained not only in bowing to Castro's terms but in promulgating the myths that the U.S. Government was no way involved in the deal.

The first myth, of course, was the administration's contention that Attorney James Donovan, who went to Cuba to negotiate the deal, was doing so without the Government's support. The truth is that he was working hand and glove with Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

The second myth was that American pharmaceutical houses and food firms were voluntarily contributing the ransom goods to the American Red Cross for distribution in Cuba. The truth is that administration officials were directly soliciting the goods, and the contributing firms, fully cognizant of the vast powers that can be wielded by a displeased Federal Government, came through.

After this performance, marked by repeated duplicity, will the confidence of the American people in their Government ever be fully restored? We don't believe so.

Attempts now are being made to show that the United States has gained a great propaganda coup through the ransom deal. Recently, upon return from one of his many jaunts to Cuba, Donovan reported that the United States was harvesting a vast crop of good will because of the presence of American-labeled ransom goods on Havana grocery shelves. We doubt, however, that the Cuban people take much joy in the circumstances which placed the goods there—circumstances which promise little for a free Cuba.

We doubt, too, that the confidence of other hemispheric nations in the leadership of the United States will be quickly restored. The prestige gained in the touch-and-go Caribbean confrontation with Soviet Russia last fall was all but frittered away a few weeks later when the United States decided to grovel at the feet of Castro. Can the nations of Latin America really depend on U.S. help in the event of further Communist inroads into the hemisphere? Surely they must have serious reservations.

It is true, of course, that in agreeing to the deal, the United States again proved its humanitarian instincts. But we paid an outlandish price in money and lost prestige for salve to soothe a guilty conscience. If anything has been learned from the incident, it is that paying blackmail is a worthless salve for conscience.

CUBAN COMMUNISM IS SPREADING

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. STAFFORD) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to once again express my concern over the steady and increasing spread of communism in this hemisphere from its subversive base in Cuba.

Of particular concern are the Communist activities of recent dates in Venezuela and British Guiana. I am sure they are of concern as well to the vast majority of the people in this hemisphere.

These stepped up Communist activities prove conclusively that the Administration's so-called policy of containment is not working. Communism is not being contained to Cuba. On the contrary, it is

So a broader curriculum in the humanities was introduced, and shortly thereafter the school received State accreditation as a 2-year degree-granting college.

The word "educate" comes from the Latin verb "lead out." Just as Mortimer Hays and the Silvermine Guild lead many people out of themselves and into a common enjoyment and fulfillment in the arts, so our Nation must lead many more of her citizens toward this same goal.

Interest in the arts has developed rapidly in the United States in the past years. Our museums are packed on Sundays—Americans go to concerts and to exhibits as they go to ball games and watch TV. Community theater and opera groups mushroom across the land.

Never has there been a time when interest in the arts at the seat of government been so high. The President, the first lady, and the members of the Cabinet have set the example—and the Nation has responded. Starting with the inauguration itself, great writers and musicians—and artists of all sorts—have performed at ceremonial functions. They hold new, more respected positions in our society. This is, I think, all to the good.

Yet much remains to be done. The condition of the professional arts in our affluent country is not satisfactory.

There are too few Mortimer Hayeses—too little leadership—and most of all, too little support for serious artistic endeavors.

We must all work together—in Government and out—to foster such artistic and cultural endeavors.

While I was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, I supported the creation of a Government group—an Advisory Council on the Arts—for this purpose. President Kennedy recently created such a council by executive action.

Now there is pending before the Senate a bill of which I am proud to be a cosponsor: The National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1963. This bill, introduced by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, would give the arts in our Nation a healthy needed boost. Its passage is an end toward which people like yourselves should strive.

The national arts bill is broader than previous legislation of this sort. It includes "the arts" generally. Under its provisions, aid could go to museum activities, such as artistic appreciation courses, public lectures and training classes.

It would give statutory authority to the President's Advisory Council on the Arts.

And most importantly, it would establish a National Arts Foundation to provide grants-in-aid to private groups and States in support of programs and projects which will make a significant public contribution in the arts.

As you can see, this is an arts bill with real meaning. Ironically, we American realists live in the only major nation in the Western World where the Government offers no financial assistance to the arts.

This bill also would provide a coordinating group between private and governmental activities in the arts which could point out where official encouragement might be helpful, yet which would always be sensitive to the need for the fullest possible freedom of creativity.

For in fostering and encouraging the arts, we must have it strictly understood that the Government cannot and does not wish to speak through the arts. The arts must be free and not an official mouthpiece. A play is not a state paper. The only test for an actor or a director or a painter or a musician should be the excellence of his endeavor before the judgment of his peers.

Not only must we encourage the arts generally by giving recognition and encouragement by the Federal Government, but there is a very specific action we can take

of great importance to individual artists. Too often an artistic career experiences long months and even years of low income or even unemployment, and then suddenly there is success, and with it high income in a very short period of time. Our income tax laws should be changed so that the burden of this tax does not fall all at one time. Instead there should be recognition that sudden income from sale of a book or a painting often represents years of work, and the taxation of this income should reflect this fact. To accomplish this I will support a change in our income tax laws to permit artists to average their incomes over a reasonable period of years. I am hopeful this will become part of the tax legislation now being considered by Congress.

In this crucial moment when the currents of history are swift and changing, we who bear the responsibility of Government seek to build. We know that the old ways alone will not do—that we must seek new ways and find new means.

And all segments of American society are responding. Each is examining its role and its potential. Each is dedicating itself to constructive action for the common good.

You whose lifework is the arts—you too are examining your role and your potential.

As we dedicate this hall today, I can ask no more from you than that you do your best, in the spirit of the man whose name it bears—Mortimer Hays.

I ask you to achieve the high levels that you yourselves value, and to inspire in your students an appreciation of the enduring and the beautiful.

I ask you to strive to reflect the times in which we live—to understand them—to teach from them—to improve upon them. We must work to make our arts so rich—so exciting—so inventive—that they mirror our life together as did the arts of the Greeks and of the Elizabethan Age.

For when all is said and done, our culture will be remembered through the ages not so much by its material as by its cultural achievements. It is a matter of high importance that we move as a Nation to encourage creative minds and the creative spirit.

CRITICISM OF OUR CUBAN POLICY

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, all Americans, regardless of party affiliation, want our foreign policy to succeed. For our very survival as a nation depends in large measure on the success of our foreign relations.

Traditionally, on foreign policy the American people rally around their President, whether he is Republican or Democrat, in demonstration to the world of our national unity.

As a U.S. Senator, there are many occasions when I am called upon to support the President's foreign policies. Where he was right, I have wholeheartedly supported him and in many instances I voted to strengthen his hand.

Where I thought he was wrong, I have not hesitated to differ with him. This is the duty of all Members of Congress. Though we strive for unity, the very substance of our constitutional form of government insures our citizens the right to make independent judgments.

As the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican architect of bipartisanship in foreign policy, said:

Frank cooperation and free debate are indispensable to ultimate unity. * * * Every foreign policy must be totally debated * * * and the "loyal opposition" is under special obligation to see that this occurs.

One distinguished Member of the U.S. Senate, KENNETH B. KEATING, has contributed significantly to the debate over our Cuban policy as a responsible critic.

An important article assaying Senator KEATING's nonpartisan criticism has appeared in the May 1963 issue of Reader's Digest.

This is an article which I believe is outstanding for its accurate narration of the quiet, temperate, but effective way in which the Senator has alerted the Nation to the encampment of Soviet military power only 90 miles from American shores, and the inadequacy of American policies to meet that threat.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in full the text of the article, "KENNETH KEATING, Critic of Our Cuban Policy," by James Daniel, in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Reader's Digest, May 1963]

KENNETH KEATING, CRITIC OF OUR CUBAN POLICY

(By James Daniel)

Again, last January and February, controversy flared over Cuba. And again the uproar was touched off by Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, the mild-mannered but intent man who last fall warned the country that Cuba was being turned into a Soviet nuclear missile base. Rising in the Senate on January 31, he sought to correct what he considered the dangerously complacent view taken by President Kennedy and the administration.

Though the President, in his latest press conference, had minimized the Cuba danger, saying, "There is no influx of military equipment," KEATING pointed out that Soviet bloc ships had been arriving in Cuba at a rate of more than one a day since last October, often with military supporting equipment, such as helicopters. Even as the President spoke, KEATING said, a Soviet ship laden with arms was steaming into Cuba. To block U.S. aerial reconnaissance, the ships unload at covered docks or by means of trucks lowered into the holds. (These facts were verified by such sources as the U.S. Navy and the Maritime Administration.)

To what purpose all this feverish preparation? Obviously not to attack the United States directly. KEATING said, "What the Russians are planning to do—are already doing—is mount an increasing wave of sabotage, terrorism, political subversion. Already riots in Venezuela, Peru, and Brazil are demonstrably the work of Communists trained and armed in Cuba. The time will come when the United States will have to make a hard choice: either get rid of this advance Communist arsenal no matter how, or give up in Latin America. Furthermore, the Soviets are building Cuba up militarily to the point where it will be impossible to get them out with conventional weapons. Cuba is becoming an impregnable fortress."

As in last October, the latest KEATING blast provoked instant and indignant denials. In an effort to make the Republican Senator eat his hat, the White House staged a televised photo intelligence briefing by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara that lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes. Scores of pictures flashed on the screen. Aerial photographs showed some missile sites plowed up, some missiles and missile-supporting equipment being shipped out. But the pictures also told another story, an ominous and thought-provoking one which confirmed KEATING's charge of a military buildup. They showed an immense amount of conventional weapons, of the latest Soviet types, including delta-wing MIG-21 fighters, antiaircraft rockets, nuclear-capable torpedo boats.

Yet in spite of all this armament—in spite of the 17,000 Russian soldiers (plus thousands more Red Chinese troops and Communist-bloc military technicians) then remaining—the Secretary of Defense brushed aside the rest of KEATING's charge: "I have no evidence that Cuba is being used as a base for subversion against other Latin American countries."

Next day at his press conference, President Kennedy backed up McNamara. What concerned him, the President said, was not so much the threats of military attack or of subversion but the basic economic conditions in Latin America which attracted the Red adventurers.

The two biggest propaganda guns of the administration had been brought to bear. To what effect? KEATING's fundamental charge—that Cuba is a base for Communist subversion and as such a growing threat to the security of the United States and the whole hemisphere—stood uncontradicted.

Other voices—not only Republican—now joined in criticizing the Cuba policy. Senator JOHN STENNIS, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, declared himself unconvinced by McNamara. Representative ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, of Alabama, began a House Inter-American Subcommittee probe of subversion spreading out of Cuba. He went to the White House and spoke bluntly: "Why let people in the CIA and Pentagon feed the truth about the Red offensive to KEATING and then watch him tell it to the Nation? That way you have to deny, then confirm everything he says. It would be much better if you put the truth before the American people yourselves."

When an administration spokesman, Under Secretary of State, George Ball, publicly appealed to critics to "stop all this talking" about Cuba policies, Walter Lippmann answered that he and other pundits had been badly deceived by the administration's deliberate misrepresentations on Cuba last fall. "This is how Senator KEATING won the right to be listened to," wrote the dean of Washington columnists. Approving letters and telegrams poured into KEATING's office. And the White House itself sent CIA Director McCone over to get KEATING's off-the-record recommendations for stronger action in Cuba.

More important still, the policy of keeping from the public the frightening facts about the Soviet-Cuba-based offensive was relaxed. McCone was allowed to tell the Selden committee—and the Nation—in flat contradiction of McNamara and in confirmation of KEATING, "The daily record of events and our intelligence sources through this hemisphere all agree on one conclusion: Fidel Castro is spurring and supporting the efforts of Communists to overthrow and seize control of the governments in Latin America. The main thrust is in the supply of the inspiration, guidance, training, communication, and technical assistance that revolutionary groups require. Today the Cuban effort is far more sophisticated, covert, and deadly."

It was a rare spectacle: a single U.S. Senator, not of the majority party and not a member of any committee directly concerned with our defense posture, yet commanding as much public confidence on a vital matter of national security as—more than—the officials directly entrusted with it. The situation reflects the deep national concern over our Cuba policy. Beyond that, it is a tribute to Senator KEATING himself, to his conscientiousness and clear-headed integrity.

KENNETH KEATING fits into no pat category—neither a liberal nor a conservative, he says. Born in 1900, the son of a Lima, N.Y., general storekeeper, KEATING started school at age 7—in the sixth grade. (His mother had found him so apt a learner that she began teaching him at home when he was three.) He was barely 15 when he en-

tered the University of Rochester. After Harvard Law School, the former boy prodigy became one of Rochester's most skilled lawyers.

During World War I he had enlisted, but Armistice Day came before the young sergeant reached the trenches. On December 7, 1941, after hearing the first radio flash about Pearl Harbor, he told his wife, "I'm going in." In his last year of service in India he was executive assistant to the deputy supreme commander of the Southeast Asia Command. In 1948 he was made a brigadier general, a rank he still holds.

The war brought KEATING an intensified interest in world affairs—and politics. Elected to Congress in 1946, he served 6 terms in the House of Representatives before moving to the Senate in 1958.

As a legislator, KEATING has amassed a notable record for attendance and meeting roll-call votes. As a matter of principle, he considers it wrong to duck an issue. Thus in 1980, for example, he had the Senate's second-best record for voting and taking a stand on issues, while Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts—in hot pursuit of the presidential nomination—had the second worst.

No sudden-born crusader, KEATING has long been known for his steady, nonsensational opposition to expansion of communism's world influence. East-West trade and the sale of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc have been an area of special study and concern to him. Thus last fall he rapped Britain for her moves to sell troop-transport Viscounts to Red China while at the same time hustling to supply military aid to invaded India.

Another area in which KEATING has distinguished himself is civil rights. He was the House author of the 1957 civil rights bill, first such measure passed by Congress since the Civil War. And last year when the Kennedy administration was unable to obtain confirmation of Thurgood Marshall, former counsel of the NAACP, as a U.S. circuit judge, it was KEATING who flushed the nomination out of the Dixie-controlled Judiciary Committee where it had gathered cobwebs for a year. He did it by rising daily in the Senate to read the names and the sometimes less impressive qualifications of other judicial nominees whose nominations the committee had rubber-stamped.

Senator KEATING's criticisms of U.S. policy on Cuba have been the more telling because they are clearly—and rigorously—nonpolitical, nonpartisan. Last October, after President Kennedy at last spoke out on Cuba and announced a blockade, some Republican critics grumbled that it was "too little, too late" and worried about the effect on elections. Not KEATING. He said, "If the price the Republicans must pay for the President's action is the loss of some congressional seats or some votes, I think it's a pretty small price."

As a member of the Senate Internal Security Committee, KEATING was voicing public concern about the risks of a communist Cuba as early as 1959. In January 1960, he criticized the Eisenhower administration for lack of attention to the danger, called for a "massive reappraisal" of policy, a "reevaluation and rewriting of the Monroe Doctrine in terms also of this present internal threat to our hemisphere." He warned: "Cuba is nearing an almost complete takeover by the Communists."

After the 1961 Bay of Pigs disaster, KEATING was among those who hopefully applauded President Kennedy's ringing pledge to "reexamine and reorient our forces of all kinds, our tactics and our institutions" so as to keep more Cubans from happening. But then, last summer, he watched in fascinated horror as the Russians began to convert Cuba into a major military base.

In 10 major addresses on the floor of the Senate, KEATING detailed each step of the

buildup. His facts were the identical facts gathered and verified by official Government sources; they were even more fully available to the White House than to him; yet they were ignored and indignantly denied by top members of the administration.

Since the October crisis—during which it seemed for a time that the President had stopped Khrushchev in his tracks—Senator KEATING has watched with mounting uneasiness the steady retreat from Kennedy's strong original stand. The mile-posts:

(1) Removal of the naval blockade in November without obtaining the promised on-site inspection.

(2) The disbanding of the ransomed Cuban Freedom Fighter brigade, nucleus of any liberation army.

(3) The emasculation of an order curtailing trade with Cuba. Originally intended to prohibit a shipping company from carrying U.S. Government cargo if any of its ships calls at Cuban ports, the order now provides merely that the same ship cannot do both. And even this is not rigidly enforced. When the Agriculture Department threatened to keep the Norwegian freighter *Nora* from picking up a cargo of surplus tallow at Peekskill, N.Y., because it was engaged in Cuban trade, the State Department got the decision reversed.

(4.) The creation in January of a special task force within the State Department to improvise a new Cuban policy. Though the unit claims carte blanche to recommend ways of getting rid of Castro, such new policies as have been disclosed seem to be only the old policy of containment. As President Kennedy himself announced at his March 6 press conference, "We feel the wisest policy is the isolation of communism in this hemisphere."

We are now trying to cut off Castro's traffic of Red money, arms and—most important of all—agents trained by Cuban schools of subversion. The prospects for success are not promising. According to Castro's chief of training, Lionel Soto, Cuba has 351 revolutionary schools with 14,000 students, including, as Kennedy admitted, 1,200 who came last year from other Latin countries.

"Containment is not a policy," says KEATING, "but an acceptance of the status quo in the pious hope that it won't get worse—which it obviously will in Latin America, once the Communists are assured the United States has only a do-nothing policy on Cuba. Someday, unless there is a sharp change, this country is going to find the separate pockets of contained communism all joined up together, and the southern half of this hemisphere one huge, boiling Communist caldron."

"I believe that Americans of all parties will stand behind the President in any firm, realistic step he takes to reverse this trend. And I believe that if we make our position clear enough soon enough, leaving no doubt of our intention to back it up with what it takes, we can reverse the trend without war."

JAPANESE OPEN DOOR FOR MORE AMERICAN CONSUMER GOODS

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, several weeks ago, when I introduced three studies on the accelerated pace of Japan's economic growth, I urged that Japan be more fully integrated into world trade councils—particularly the Atlantic community.

I pointed out that, as an outstanding example of a free economy achieving a high level of development, Japan is an admirable bridge between the industrialized Western nations and the developing African and Asian nations. I said:

America's policies should continue to be those of encouragement and promotion of

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

(Mr. FARBSTEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to insert into the RECORD a telegram sent by the mayor of the great city of New York, the Honorable Robert F. Wagner to the Honorable Luis Muñoz Marín, Governor of Puerto Rico on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

I consider it a great privilege to do this inasmuch as a substantial portion of my constituency consists of those who were former residents of Puerto Rico. As Mayor Wagner says in his message:

The social, economic, and political achievements of Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans are sources of pride for us all.

Text of telegram follows:

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Commonwealth, I extend to you and to Puerto Rico the best wishes of the 8 million people of New York City. So closely linked together are we in a hundred ways that today every New Yorker feels closely related to Puerto Rico, and your inhabitants in turn consider New York their second home.

New Yorkers have observed with prideful wonder the dynamic political status achieved by Puerto Rico 11 years ago. There has been an expanding recognition of this unique status not only in Washington but throughout the world.

Similarly dynamic has been the increasing economic interdependence between Puerto Rico and the mainland.

The social, economic, and political achievements of Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans are sources of pride for us all and of congratulations to all of you.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. WAGNER,
Mayor, City of New York.

PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FALLS TO 7 CENTS A POUND

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the published import price of raw sugar, duty paid, at New York, fell yesterday a half cent a pound to 7 cents. This is good news for American housewives and consumers. It is a figure only thirty-seven hundredths of a cent higher than the price last January and within the range of the so-called normal price of raw sugar. Futures prices were also down the maximum from the day before, and on the world contract, some futures sales were being made at less than 6 cents a pound.

Mr. Speaker, the price of raw sugar reached 13.2 cents a pound on May 23 when the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency was assigned by committee chairman, WRIGHT PATMAN, to look into the price spiral in sugar. Our inquiry is still in progress, as we continue to piece together the facts behind the fantastic surge in sugar prices at every level of distribution.

Retail prices of sugar have been slow in following the wholesale price downward, just as the wholesale price has been slow in following down the reductions in raw sugar quotations. How-

ever, in fairness, it should be pointed out that on the upsurge, wholesale and retail price increases had also lagged behind the sensational increases in raw sugar prices—which almost doubled between April 1 and May 23.

Some refiners, I understand, are buying some raw sugar on long-term purchase commitments at prices above the level at which they are selling refined sugar. The entire industry was turned upside down by the price spiral, and the consumer has suffered accordingly.

Now that the sugar situation is gradually returning to normal, housewives should look for further cuts in retail prices, and I wouldn't be surprised to see some of the stores once again featuring sugar as a sales-leader." In the meantime, the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs intends to follow through with our study of the factors, including tremendous speculative activity and a great deal of hoarding, which contributed to the spiral this spring. We have to know the history of what has happened in the past in order to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

ALLIED SHIPS TO CUBA NOW OUTNUMBER REDS'

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the traffic in allied ships which continue to call in Cuba now outnumber the ships Russia itself is sending to the island.

This shocking new evidence means that our allies are now carrying more than half of Russia's supply burden to Communist Castro.

It is clear U.S. efforts to discourage allied shipping to Cuba have not been successful.

In a news conference earlier this month, State Department spokesmen remarked that "regarding the degree of cooperation we are receiving, we are in general satisfied." Well, information I have obtained from the Navy and the Maritime Administration shows no record to be satisfied with.

For example, during the month of May 44 allied ships went to Cuba as compared to 38 Russian ships. Tentative figures for June show 39 allied ships, as compared to 31 Russian ships, and July figures which are incomplete as yet, show 16 free world ships as compared to 14 Russian vessels.

Not only does continued allied shipping to Cuba aid the Castro economy, but allows the Soviets to divert ships normally employed in Cuban supply runs to use in other parts of the world.

There is no reason for our allies to continue this shipping. The American people want it stopped. I have introduced legislation, H.R. 7687, which would close U.S. ports to any nation which allows its ships to go to Cuba. Enactment of my bill would cut this shipping off.

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(Mr. GONZALEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, in the short time the Alliance for Progress has been in existence, over 140,000 homes, 8,200 classrooms, 1,500 water systems and wells, and 900 hospitals and health centers have been constructed. Although this represents only the beginning, the Alliance for Progress should feel very proud of its success. Its initial emphasis on the development of institutional structures for self-sustaining growth are evident by these visible signs of progress; 140,000 homes means that 700,000 people were settled in their own dwellings these first 2 years.

Over and above that, this program has been the first development of a major and significant nature in 30 years that our country has made to assert its natural leadership in the Western Hemisphere. At this crucial juncture in which we will soon be debating the future development from our standpoint of the Alliance for Progress, I feel it is incumbent upon us to realize some of the definite strides and successes that have been made under the leadership and the efforts of the Alliance for Progress, under its distinguished Ambassador, Teodoro Moscoso.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in my remarks a very dramatic and eloquent article which appeared recently in a local newspaper. It reads as follows:

SELF-AID PROGRAMS URGED ON THE LATIN

(By Dan Kurzman)

President Kennedy valiantly tried to fire the hopes and imaginations of the Latin American masses when he announced plans in early 1961 for an Alliance for Progress designed to revolutionize their continent socially and economically.

The program, a multination effort, the President stressed, would be geared primarily to an improvement in the living standards of the people, reaching down to the most remote mud-hut village.

The announcement, however, produced relatively little enthusiasm among most Latin Americans, who, exploited for centuries by domestic oligarchies and United States economic interests, have good reason to be cynical.

"The Alliance for Progress," one Panamanian peasant told me several months ago, "has something to do with politics. It does not concern people like me."

The success of the Alliance may depend on our convincing such humble Latins in the near future that it does indeed concern them. How persuasive has the United States been so far? After a slow start, it appears to be gradually making headway.

One reason for the slow start is that Alliance officials never have been able to agree on how best to channel economic and technical aid into the villages and city slums. Some have stressed long-term economic projects, such as dams, highways, and factories, whose benefits gradually would seep down to the peasants and workers. Others have emphasized social projects—hospitals, schools, water systems—that would have a direct impact on the people.

At first, the accent was on economic aid, but in the past several months, greater interest has been manifested in the social aspects of the program. Since the Alliance was inaugurated, committed funds intended at least partly for social purposes have totaled \$1.2 billion, slightly more than half of all U.S. aid granted to Latin America.

The Alliance so far has produced 140,000 houses, 8,200 classrooms, 4 million textbooks,

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for knowledge that must accompany the future administrators of the service; (3) to provide professional training so that graduates may assume their immediate duties as junior officers afloat.

2. Changes in the curriculum are made from time to time with the approval of the Academy advisory committee and the Commandant of the Coast Guard. The Academy insists on physical education and an intensive sports program as one of the major means of implementing (1) above. Physical education classes are required in all 4 years.

3. During the past academic year, it was reported that Coast Guard cadets had attended and participated in various college student conferences in the United States, among them being the 14th Student Conference at West Point; the Texas A. & M. SCONA VIII Conference at College Station, Tex.; the Principia College Conference at Elmhurst, Ill.; the Air Force Academy Assembly in Colorado and the Naval Academy's Foreign Affairs Conference at Annapolis, Md.

4. Members of the Board noted that 217 cadets were named to the academic honors list after the completion of the fall term 1962-63. Of this number, 23 cadets were named for high honors awards. This latter distinction requires a semester average of not less than 90.00.

5. The Superintendent reported that the Academy advisory committee, composed of distinguished educators, professional and businessmen, had concluded its 68th meeting at the Coast Guard Academy during the period April 1-3, 1963. This committee is chiefly concerned with matters pertaining to the curriculum and the faculty. Detailed visits made by individual members of the advisory committee to the various academic departments and divisions of the Academy insures the continuing review of the Academy academic program and thereby assists the Superintendent in his efforts to maintain the high standards necessary for educating and training cadets for lifetime careers as officers in the U.S. Coast Guard.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1. In discussing the cadet administrative division, Board members commented favorably on the efforts made by the Commandant of cadets and his staff of company officers to develop in cadets qualities of leadership and character essential for commissioned officers in the U.S. Coast Guard. It was pointed out that the company officer has command responsibility to the company to which assigned, including training, administration, discipline, morale, health and welfare. In order to develop leadership qualities and capabilities in the senior cadets, the company officer supervises the operation of the cadet company through the cadet chain of command.

2. Cadets attend divine services of their own choosing each week either at the Academy chapel or at a local church. Prominent religious leaders are often invited to be present as guest speakers. A Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplain are assigned to the Academy staff by the U.S. Navy. A local rabbi, a representative of the Jewish Welfare Board, is available for special religious ministry to Jewish personnel.

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES DIVISION

1. The Superintendent reported to the Board of Visitors that the philosophy at the Coast Guard Academy, in relation to athletics, recognizes the values of physical activity, teamwork, and competitive sportsmanship, as essential elements of a cadet's education. Every cadet is required to participate in either a varsity or an intercompany sport in two out of the three seasons during the sports year. Physical education is compulsory for all cadets during the 4-year course of study. Sports activities at the Academy have been limited somewhat in the past be-

cause of the shortage of facilities. However, the projected fieldhouse and renovation of the present gymnasium will serve to remedy this situation. A noteworthy item mentioned was that more than one-third of the cadet corps competes in some form of varsity or junior varsity athletics during each season of the year. Approximately three-fourths of the athletic coaches are faculty members of academic departments and coach part time on a collateral duty basis. The objectives of the physical education program are to develop and maintain a high degree of physical fitness, to develop understanding, appreciation, and skills in a wide variety of sports activities to develop leadership through athletic competition, and to create a desire to enjoy and participate in exercise and sports throughout an officer's career.

SUMMER TRAINING

1. The instruction cadets receive in professional subjects during the academic year is supplemented by summer programs of practical application and professional training. These summer training programs afford cadets opportunities to apply the principles that they have learned in class and to develop the basic seagoing proficiency, service competence, and leadership ability needed to enable them to perform effectively at the junior officer level. A large part of this practical training is accomplished afloat. For this purpose the cadet practice squadron formed each year consists of the 1,800-ton training bark, *Eagle*, plus two modern class A Coast Guard cutters. The *Eagle* is manned and operated almost entirely by Academy officers and cadets, plus a small unit of enlisted men. The cutters are manned by their regular operating crews, somewhat reduced in size, supplemented by cadets and a few officers from the Academy.

2. The *Eagle* paid a visit to Washington, D.C. in August of 1962. Members of the Board who attended the ceremonial visit by the President aboard the *Eagle* remarked that this was an occasion long to be remembered. Furthermore, this demonstrated the President's active interest in the overall program of instruction and leadership training at the Coast Guard Academy.

3. While the long summer cruise for the first and third classes is in progress, cadets of the new fourth class undergo an intensive 6-weeks period of military orientation, indoctrination and training in basic seamanship, physical education, Coast Guard history and service traditions. Cadets of the second class participate in this program as leaders and instructors. Additionally, cadets of the second class undergo shore base training in aviation indoctrination, combat information center instruction and observe firsthand the operations of a Coast Guard district office, including search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, aids to navigation, merchant marine inspection, ocean station patrol, port security, and military readiness.

CADET FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Members of the Board noted with some alarm that the estimated balance in a cadet's account has progressively deteriorated over the past several years. The balance available to a cadet upon graduation is critical inasmuch as it should be sufficient to cover the cost of necessary items of officers' uniforms and equipment, a modest wardrobe of civilian clothing, and living expenses during the 30-day graduation leave. Members of the Board recalled that the 1962 Congressional Board of Visitors recommended to the Department of Defense that the inadequacy of present cadet/midshipmen compensation be remedied. To date, no action has been taken on this recommendation.

PLANT AND PERSONNEL DIVISION

1. The Board of Visitors was pleased to note that the last portion of the project to

convert the garage and shop areas for academic use was completed in time for the opening of the fall term, September 1962. Equally gratifying was the progress noted on the enlisted men's barracks building scheduled for completion in June of this year. Upon transfer of enlisted personnel to this new facility, the present Yeaton Hall will undergo alterations and conversion from a barracks building to spaces for professional studies. As noted elsewhere in this report, major improvements scheduled for the next fiscal year include alterations to the present infirmary building and construction of a field house.

2. In order to maintain properly the physical plant and to operate efficiently the various messes, laboratories, shops and equipment at the Academy, the Coast Guard Academy maintains a personnel allowance of 303 enlisted men. Assisting this military force is a group of 57 classified and 41 wage board civil service employees.

MEDICAL DIVISION

1. Members of the Board were informed that the infirmary is administered by the senior medical officer assigned by the Public Health Service, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy. This officer has additional duty as senior medical officer for the U.S. Coast Guard Training Station, Groton, Conn.

2. The primary mission of the infirmary is the care of cadets and the supporting Academy staff, and in addition the necessary medical care for the 1,400 active duty personnel assigned to the training station and Coast Guard Institute at Groton is provided. Members of the Board expressed satisfaction with the operation of the medical division. It was the consensus that when the facilities of the infirmary are renovated that steps should be taken to provide an adequate professional staff in terms of number and professional competence.

CONCLUSION

1. Following the presentation of the Superintendent's report to the Congressional Board, a general discussion period ensued. Various members of the Superintendent's staff responded to questions from members of the Board. All Coast Guard participants were then excused and the Board of Visitors met in executive session. At the conclusion of the executive session of the 1963 Board of Visitors, various cadets met with members of the Board in an informal manner. Following this meeting with cadets, the 1963 Congressional Board of Visitors were honored by a military review of the cadet corps.

2. The Board of Visitors wishes to make public its appreciation to the Superintendent, Rear Adm. Willard J. Smith, and all members of his staff, for the efforts made to maintain the high standards required in all phases of the Coast Guard Academy's program. Additionally, members of the Board extend their thanks to Vice Adm. Donald McG. Morrison, Acting Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, and Capt. Mark A. Whalen, liaison officer, for the assistance rendered. The chairman and members would like to remark that the highlight of the entire visit was the opportunity to talk directly with cadets and to see firsthand the dedicated enthusiasm of these outstanding young Americans toward their chosen profession.

WM. S. MAILLIARD,

Chairman, Representative from California.

THOMAS J. DODD,

Senator from Connecticut.

E. L. BARTLETT,

Senator from Alaska.

HUGH SCOTT,

Senator from Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE,

Representative from Connecticut.

PATRICK MINOR MARTIN,

Representative from California.